## THE TRIAL OF REPUTATION.

Ninety-fifth Day of the Ab-'sorbing Scandal Case.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS' ADDRESS.

A Scholarly, Dignified and Courtly Speech.

FREQUENT FLASHES OF HUMOR.

The High Reputation of the Defendant

a Perfect Shield.

THEORY OF THE DEFENCE.

As might be expected, the number of persons that applied for admission to the Brooklyn trial Festerday morning was as large as on any day lince the case began. The announcement that Mr. Evarts was to take the floor and make the grand torensic effort of his life on behalf of Beecher was the cause of the great gathering.

Mr. Beecher listened with pleased and rapt attention to his advocate's cloquent discourse. He sat between his wife and niece, his face as rosy and unsophisticated as a schoolboy's, bis eyes at times shining through a soft emotional mist as the speaker's argument touched the character or position of the desendant. THE NUMBER OF LADIES

was quite noticeable. Many of them were young and pretty and fashionably dressed. They had no binshes to spare when counsel spoke of the charge of seduction, by a reverend clergyman, of a foung, virtuous, discreet, child-bearing woman, and in fact they rather seemed to relish all tue better this portion of the discourse.

It was fortunate the day was preezy, else the court room would have proved a second black hole of Calcutta. It is difficult of ventilation, except when the wind blows from the west. There was no rea-on to complain yesterday, especially in the alternoon, when the crowd was even greater than in the morning.

EVARIS DEFORE THE JURY.

Mr. Evarts occupied the same position as Porter tid, facing the jury; but Evarts made quite a difberent impression. He is tailer than Porter; stands still and straignt as a billiard due; swings

LAYING DOWN THE LAW. His laying down of the law was done with brevity and perspiculty and without any thumbing of the numerous legal authorities on the table before him. The jury were careful listeners, and seemed to be profoundly impressed with the by the speaker. He indulged to none of the reckless and impassioned invectives that characterized the style of Judge Porter.

AN OBSCURE REGINNING. Evaris began his speech on a very elevated plane, and for half an bour, at least, the jury had as ittle ides of what he was saying as if he had con-Sued himself to the Latin which he quoted at frequent intervals. His sentences were occasionally of extraordinary length, and so involuted as to make it painful to follow their many and various sepending clauses.

EVARIS' HUMOR.

There were frequent bursts of laughter in the sourse of the address, and the feeling was decidedly in favor of Beecher. The Judge finally admonished the audience, and said he had his eye upon two or three persons of respectability who were not benaving properly. The Judge's warning made a marked impression, but people could not help themselves in smiling at what Evarts sometimes said.

Evares argued that an offence such as that charged against Beecher was bred out of idleness, indolence and opportunity, that a man so busy as Beecher could not find the time, nor leave himself a chance to be tempted. This position was traversed ingeniously and eloquently, and then the counsel took up argument used by Porter, that a prescher of the docurines of Christian love and charity, a cheerer and conurmer of all the sweet joys of the demestic housesold could never be capable of an offence so con-tradictory of all the preaching of his life. The treatment of the subject in the hands of Evarts was very different from that shown by Porter. Evarts' language and delivery were better, and he certainly exhibited more ingenious sophistry. SAMSON AGONISTES.

Evarts, referring to Tuton as Samson Agonistes, made a very elougent flight. Tilton pulling down the pillars of the temple of his religion, reputa tion, fame, fortune and happiness on the heads of simself, his wife and children, was well and forsibly expressed. All the Plymouta people looked with pity and contempt over in the direction of Tilton, was was slightly confused.

BEECHER IN ENGLAND. The counsel made much of the services Mr. Beecher performed in England for the Union. How he faled down the bowing and brutal mob and showed a courage that few men ever showed under such circumstances. Mr. Beecher was deeply affected by this reference and showed it in his moistened eyes.

EVARTS ADMIRED. Abbott, Tracy, Bill, Shearman and Pat Keady looked up at the eloquent lawyer with looks of unbounded admiration. Evarta is the last great sope of the desence, and it is hitle to be wontered at if the friends and counsel of Mr. Beecher hould attach great interest to his appeal. Judge forms cannot repress his actual-nment at the Feakness of Evaris' opening, but then the Judge is counsel for the plaintist. At noon several ladies left the court room, doubt-

with that flood in which he is to present the last plea for the defendant and when he surrenders his representative capacity. These solicitudes are not personal. No considerations of validy or of fame have anything to do with his anxieties for his client. All mere exhibitory or ostentatious speeches have always been foreign to forensic efforts. We deai with realties, we have to do with hiving men and living women and with real personal lates, and it is this toat disquiets the advocate when he comes to feel that his representation ceases, and all his short-comings are to come as penalties upon his client when he can no longer sland to interpose any shield in his defence but his own influence. It was this that made cleero, who stood at the head of abotent orators, and whose hame transcends all modern reputations in our profession. All there are almost any series of every scholar, though he be not a law-yer, and upon the solves of every away the shelves of every scholar, though he be not a law-yer, and upon the snelves of every scholar, though he be not a law-yer, and upon the snelves of every scholar, though he be not a law-yer, and upon the snelves of every scholar, though he be not a law-yer, and upon the snelves of every scholar though he be not a law-yer, and upon the snelves of every scholar though he be not a law-yer, and upon the snelves of every laws this that led Cheero to say, when he cound not confess good grounds for confidence in himself, "a, netwinstanding all this, declare, so help me God, and be mercifint on me, that I never think of the time when I shall have to rise to speak in decence of a chient that law not only obsorbed in which had been declared by the laults, the defects and the comissions, rests upon the mind and excites the solicitude of the advocate. There is certainly, gentlemen, everything in this case, as through the chient is affected by the laults, the defects and the chient is affected by the laults, the defects and the client while in the law of the client when the law of the cli with that flood in which he is to present the last | great audacity, gave great trouble to the Court ALL CORROSIVE ACIDS.

all heady heat of passion and of prejudice, and present to you the pure, invigorating wine of honest sympathy for human nature, warmin for human sympath, justice for that great gift of eloquence, which, "berleaping the short circuit between the voice and the ear, speaks out from heart to heart as face answerets to face." The great Lord Bacon has said, "The eloquence there should be no lodiscretion of speech; that no excitement, no perversions, no asimosines, no elimities, should carry the advocate beyond the line of duty to his client, to truin, to justice, to his opponent and to you." If, in private cases, however momentions the interests, those sentiments and feelings may justly agitate the mini of the advocate, dow much more persuasive are they sid, sacing the jury; but Evaris made quies a disterent impression. He is tailer than Porter; sands stiff and trained as a billiard one; swings his arm with a lorce of freedom that gives impressive emphasis to his words. The carcless failing hair; the attenuated face, urrowed from chin to brehead: the hawk-like nose; the gray, gittering ere, the receding mouth and the odd gesture of the body and head, make a quaint, world picture for the speciators. From this gant, strange form that wight have walked out of one of those dusty and worn rames that hang on the walks of the old monasteries of Europe, containing figures of those devoted and ascetic followers of the cross who gave their lives to the mornification of the field and a seems but a shell animated by agreet mine and soul, and full of lotty conceptions. When he stood up to begin his andress silence fell is post the court. Those who surrounded the ineaster settled themselves down to a great intellectual treat. While there was much in the speech that was dry and involved, the main bulk of it was admirably arranged and expressed. There was no lack of either logic or eloquence. The plea in behalf of Mr. Beccher was by no means like that of Mr. Porter's aken as a whole, Evarts' speech was a minished and powerful rhetorical production, but weak in logic and fact. It was scholarly to the extent of being obscure to the average American, juror, out in parts the argument was clear as my the control of the churches; the reporters some amusement, it not trouble, but Mr. Evarts took pains to render his Latin not be mainster to the main to the benefit of the our uncertained and valgar institutions, and then it these different cities were to try it on the question or a loss of absolute and fixed traditional faith—well, the moment people undertake to be independent and care more for practical moranty, and practical charity that for the forthoody of doctrine—wain human aspirations—this is the end of it all. If these were to be the methods of accusation, or imputation, of discussion and or conclusion, way, Mr. seecher and Mrs. Illion—they accusing form on these wairiwinds—these lorces determine the conclusions of men, and not the actual weight and character of any personal conduct or evidence. the consideration of the de

coaracter of any personal conduct or evidence, when we come to the counderation of the defendant as placed in common stitude—a court of justice—there was at once an immense expansion of the public expectation as to what conducted one or should be done by such a man.

The proposition of Gulir Must he proved, and he against whom it was not proved was discouraged, acquit and innocent from human justice. The proposition was taken that unless he could affirmatively prove his innocence as clear as it would appear, if he was innocent, at the judgment day, the trial had salied of his purgation, and had left the people the right to donot about him or to make this exacture of inquisition, as if it were the has judgment, and to jurnish us with none of the compelling prophecies, none of the penetrating omnisonence, and none of all the oving charity that becomes to God, is, indeed, a burden that cannot be borne. Now, take the point water the seandal, as a scandal, as a matter of imputation, as a matter of curious ins, ection, as a matter of wise deliberation, as a matter of unlimpassioned and yet one. Sided conclusion, and see how by a reference to some general and well recognized points of this controversy our loving client, beccher, has been exp sed to judgments that had nothing to do with him or the facts of the case. When the promigated, then all at once there is a vast cass of the community that gives it a ready acceptance, all the idle profligates of New York believe it, and so in every quarter where the wicked classes had their meetings, and hold their gosleve it, and so in every quarter where the wicked hasses hold their meetings, and hold their gosclasses hold their meetings, and hold their gosapps—with sheer and smile the scandal was accepted. That his man should err with this woman,
that the wickedness of the fless should yield to the
tempitations of the fless these classes say they
knew, and they were giad that their opinions and
doctrines were being accepted among the more
serious classes. Others put it on what they noderstood to be the roomstness of Beecher's frame.
Weil, now, that that is a ground to put it on very
difficult to deal with we will not deal. That he
is a man, as he represented himself to you, as
you have studied his lace and seen his
vigor, and the whole analysis of the
whole argument is put upon the man's
physical strength and temperament. Well, to
be sure, that argument overthrows human
virtue, human society and education. Reinjonia
and moral tain in man, love for man, love for
God and love to God—this overthrows human
virtue, human streat him as an animal, in when you
come to deal with the question of natural propensities for must treat him as an animal. In
other words, this scandalous and wicked,
and, when studied, riniculous and monatrous,
proposition is made to go as an accusation of incontinence; there is no desence in our state of
civilization against it, except in case of impo-ency,
how horrhole, how wicked, and, when pressed
to their own sense of the growth of civilization, of
the beauty and the purity and dignity of human
mature, and to the teachings of the word. "Thou
hast made man little lower than the agges," is the
doctrine of Christianity and dignity of human aps-with sheer and smile the scandal was hat beauty and the purity and dignity of numan hature, and to the teachings of the word. "Inou hast made man little lower tean the angels." In the doctrine of Christianity and moranty! Inou nast made man undistinguishable from the bruses, says the proposition of these profugate accusers and condemners, not of a particular man or a particular woman, but of all the pretensions of virtue and all that makes us pride ourselves in "wing in an age which has inserted all the great divilizations of all time; that has focused the great divilizations of all time; that has focused the great git of an incurnate God, and the permanent possession of the institution of the Gospel. Then all sorts of volunteer disputants appear, attacking and desending the case as it has been presented all over the country. There was a sort of irresponsible carsiesness finown over the case in the person of Mr. Beecher, outsided as well considered and well expressed letters, \* Sich appeared in one of the Western papers, said to be from a lady, and douctiess it was so.

this owing to the closeness of the atmosphere where they sat the best part of the court room, the coolest and brightest, was between the windows. On the bench with the Judge were form Jay, late Minister to Austrin, and K. Delafield Smith, District Attorney, New York.

Whatever diversities may present incomesives in the trial of a cause, with its textures closely worth to the completion of the picture, the solicitated of the nervocale knews me each, but comes on

male is and opposens of the government. He was a man of very uply counterance, and among other things, of a very indisputable obliquity of vigly counterance, and among other things, of a very indisputable obliquity of vigly counterance, and among other things, of a very indisputable obliquity of vigly counterance, and the put of the conduct, on his satrother and his morals and what not, were resorted to by his prients, the other did not expect the betterty party—sider due to party, the other did not expect the user of the party. He other did not expect the user of which belong to women the respective user of which he was one every question of patriotism, of taste, of morality and or politices and of public danger, the opponent to whites turns upon ner and says. "Well, you must admit that ne signing." "1-85," as man should." (Languier, not suppressed by the gavel.) Now, all these levities and frivolities, through some years of twilight, of darkness, of suspicion and of doubt, have been custered around this controversy, and it is only now, when we come into your presence with its authority of law, and with your candor and attention and sense of due, that we are equition, according to live people with real characterization; how men reasoned more the conduct of this deendant when this imputation first came into the civil courie; how many men were shocked that Beecher sould have continued to prome and worsain both the conduct of this deendant when this imputation first came into the civil courie; how many men were shocked that Beecher sould have continued to prome and worsain both the conduct of this deendant when the imputation first came into the civil courie; how many men were shocked that Beecher sould have continued to prome and worsain both the religion of the prome bearing the prome bearing to the religion. The prome bearing the prome bearing to the religion of the prome bearing to the

treely on the address. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the legal skill of Beach and Fullerton, the two men, he said, who easily stood at the head of the criminal practice of the State of New York. He also scattered a liberal allowance of compilments around among Shearman, Hill, Tracy

Mr. Everte, resuming, said:—The incredibility of an dayrant and behous an imputation upon two excellent people, as I am justified in pronuncing both these parties, irrespective of the imputation, under consideration, was sought to be parried by this plaintiff of certain qualifying elements in their crime, which prove the act to the conscience of each. Well, as another blow, not at these lodwinduals, but at the scheme of morality, of religion, of the theory of conscience and of duty, make it out once that good people can commit crime and be good in doing it and in their conscience approving it and in the retrospect seeing no fault in it and you prove the first darling proposition of the wicked that the distinction between evil and good is a mere matter of pretentween evil and good is a mere matter of pretension and antiority. That is the final stage of dissolute immortality in a man, in a city, in a community. When you have reached this stage you
have exposed yourself to that final wor denunced in the Scriptures, "Woe to nim that calls
evil good and good evil." Why woe to him? Because he insults the very majesty of heaven, he
strikes at the very authority of the moral Govermor of the World. Good men may do wicked
things, bad men may do good things; but woe to
him that draws out or hose instances and experience of human nature the final insult to the
beity that there is no distinction between good
and evil. How can you remedy society that adopts
that proposition? How can you redeem an in-

perience of human nature the final insult to the perience of human nature the final insult to the perience of human nature the final insult to the perience of human nature the final insult to the perience of human nature the final insult to the perience of human nature that appropriate that the roop were did solving wrong, that sine not that accepts that; roposition? Now they say that the holy hever did solving wrong, that sine not perience do not approve. She was always pure minded and had not a criminal inclination in her frame. She did not taint that she had violated had angered her quadant until she read a novel in which there was nothing about adultary or any carmal thing, only an undue attention of a wife for a priest, and an anneal interfere co his part is is said of her by the human after and before this coccurrence.

Sike is a worker of solve this continue to the heat solve the heat s

be believed; expected the charge of adultery to cease to be incredible only by the adultery being made immacular; exact to be a volation of the conscience only by its being a giorious exabltion of the power of human love. Adultery is a thing that touches the institution of marriage, and no consenting feetimony or confession can break the bond. Children and children's children and interested that their fortunes and future shall not be contaminated and despoiled by devices in respect of fruthfulness of any of their ancestors. There must be a proof as against them, binding of them, by people who saw the conduct, the action, the communion, the opportunity, the security and the subsequent evidence of the occurrence, and then a court and then a jury find that a fact has occurred to which he law imputes the consequences of the dissipation of the marriage bond; it is a part of that meral government of the world intended to secure obedience, to compet regard for children, for those we love—the law that it be lathers eat song grapes the children's teeth shall be set at edge. And didn't this woman know that? And didn't this preacher know that? So this is a miracilous adultery, the like of which is described in none of the histories, or the symptoms of cented to secure obedience, to compet regard for children, for those we love—the law that it be lathers eat som grapes the children's teeth shall be set at edge. And didn't this woman know that? So this is a miraculous adulterly, the like of wh ch is described in none of the histories, or the symptoms of it given by any of the philosophers. Some writers thought that no amount of testimony could prove a miracle, because it accorded with human nature that men would lie, and it did not accord with experience that they did not. Still, that is dangerous ground. But you should have good testimony from pure lips, honest hearts and intelligent observation. Not very long ago Funch had a pleasant colloquy and carrious snowing a conversation between a clergyman and a sunday should beyon the subject of miracles. "My bay," says the clergyman, "what is a miracle". The boy answered correctly the first time that "he didn't know." "Well, my ind," said he, "If you should wake up in the middle of the might and see the sun shining, what would you say it was?" "Well," said the boy, "I should say that the mon." "But supposing a man was to tell you say then?" Said the boy, "I should say that the man hed." "Well, "said the boy," is should say that the man hed." "Well, "I should say that you were drank," said the boy to should say that the man hed." "Well, is us proceed with dignity supposing that!, who never told a he, should say then?" "I should say that you were drank," said the boy. Laugater!, Now that shows how hard it as to prove miracles. Here we have a man stored that the should say that you were drank," said the boy (Laugater). Now that shows how hard the top rove miracles. Here we have a sign of and carry was spread of the statement that the blazing sun of auditory was proud of this prosecuted gentleman, if I say to you that this was the wind the sun a sould supply set the open supply set the state." I say should say, "He is the bazing sun of adultery, what would you say then?" I think you would say as the sood did, "ide held

be believed; expected the charge of adultery to

spaced the vale basks of which the swine did at it in might be that he found his justification in the might be that he found his justification in the might be that he found his justification in the might be that he found his justification in the might be that he found his justification in the might be that he found his justification in the might be that he found in the same of the first part of the lamily, can occur without pre-himmary moral degradation, without being accompanied by the indimination of the low desires and the triumph of the fiesh over the form and dimension of the guilt imputed? It is securition, the seduction of a married woman, is there a greater crime? Is there a crime visited with greater severity in the judgment of all moral, all thoughtful men of all kines, whether they make pretensions to piety and religion or not.

The Court took a recess.

APTER THE RECESS.

The attendance in the alternoon was larger than that in the morning and filled every into of space in the courtroom. Mr. Evarts stood up to resume his speech without a moment's delay, and very soon showed that he had been only half in earnest before. His voice, mild enough before, was inlused with a vigor that was hardly expected of one looking so physically incapable of any powers and the triumph of the fiesh over the purity of society, the central point, the purity of the lamily, can occur without preliminary moral degradation, without preliminary moral degradation, without he lind without an occur, without mention of the lamily, can occur without mention of the lamily, and course and the triumph of the fiesh over the purity of weather a purity of the lamily, can occur without mention of unity and the purity of the lamily, and the rimmph of the fiesh over the purity of the lamily, and the securation, the view of literation of the lamily visites of literation, and t lose our laith in the virtue of women we shall have "a wile deposit company," where we can leave them when we go to business. We should also have some patent contrivance of a "puramour proof alarm" which wil call us to the rescue when the insidious destroyer approaches. Now, gentlemen, this being the character of the crime and the disposition, conduct in general and repute of the accused parties, let us see what the law requires in reference to such a suit as this. First, what is the nature of this suit? It is, for short, called a crim. com, action, by which an injured husband is allowed to seek damages for the loss of the purity of his wife and the destruction of his household. This nature of action grew up under a peculiar condition of the English law in respect to divorces. The English Church, the English nation, maintained the indissolubility of the marriage relation for any cause save adultery, an act of Parliament being required for the dissolution. Parliament could grant this only for a suitery, and it would require the proof, not in affidavits, depositions, concessions or concurrent arreements, but by public trial, through the authentic and trustworthy mode of trial by a jury. Then worthy mode of trial by a jury. Then the rules of law, in maintenance of this great policy of society, that there should be proof in open trial, maintains the proposition that confes-sions alone were not sufficient; that the security

and purity of should not permit any destruction of it except by proof of the lact. The nature of the act being secret, proof of the acuta, inai guilty compact as if the body of the crime was not required, but proof of the body of the crime was required. Proof of adulterous burposes, proof of entangled affections for sexual purposes, proof of open or discovered behaviour that showed the surrender to lustual desire and the proof of the indulgence, proof of companionship draw-

lived with her four years. Nobody ever before brought a narrative of that kind in court. Something has been said about epities i hat bave been applied to parties and their conditions in this prosecution. Well, epithets spring from a generalization of facts, and never can be made until there has been a repetition of facts. Aside from that I should not talk of bringing epithets to Brooklyn from New York, for I think a good deal of trouble has come from these extravagant epithets that Brooklyn people use; and I think the best thing to be done when the bridge is completed is to load it with Blooklyn epithets, and if it will bear that it will bear any burden. (Laughter.) Bur, seriously, gentlemen, conduct like that of the plaintiff on his own showing is not in need of any characterization. Such a character as this plaintiff is can escape censure only when it escapes observation. Men don't like always to lie in the bed they have made, and sometimes, to the inconvenience of others, they try to had soiter beds; but alast in the effort of the plaintiff toget out of the list of the plaintiff toget out of the list of the plaintiff toget out of the plaintiff toget out of the plaintiff toget out of

the plaintiff to get out of

HIS UNEASY BED,
he has not the sympathizing followers that he had
on other occasions. If there and been no question
in this case affecting a great character; if the
fact of Mr. Beecher's purity had not been
the fundamental one in this case, there
would not have been such vast importance and
interest attached to the case. The odiousness of
tacking a money verdiet on this action was so apparent that the other side early disclaimed that.
Some more noble passion was necessary,
and my learned friends have it in that
very mild and Christian virtue of revenge,
I never knew a jury that liked to be
made an instrument of revenge. If they were
to heal an honest man's injury they would do it,
but to help a man in revengent assault on
another is not creditable to them. We don't
pardon much men who lend the miselves as instruments to the vengeance of injury de may escape,
but if he mires an assassin, the mired assassin is
not considered an institution of society whose
neck is to be saved from the gallows. You will
understand this is an issue whether Mr. Beecher,
who stood for tails country in the hour
of its peril against an Ergiand and understand this is an issue whether Mr. Beecher, who stood for tails country in the hour of its peril against all England and roused, encouraged, developed and annassed a power in our lavor—whether he is of that base, low, coarse, lewd flore of soul and grossness of body that is imputed to him—whether you are to say by your verdict that this man, who has sat in this court room during this trail and has been sought by visitors day alter day, is a man that not only they, but you avoid all of you should execude from all companionship; for, I repear, however lightly, however arelessly and grossly people may talk about different forms of irregularity, nobody can tolerate a premeditated seduction of a married woman and a continuous defliement of the marriage bed. Ah! we must

of irregularly, notorly can tolerate a premeditated seduction of a married woman and a continuous deficient of the marriage bed. Ah! we must Look this crime in the marriage bed. Ah! we must Look this crime in the marriage bed. Ah! we must Look this crime in the marriage bed. Ah! we must Look this crime in the marriage bed. There is not a saitor with a strumper on either knee or who, is a courser. There never has been a decauched who finanted his wealth and drove his four-in-hand in Brooklyn or New York, who it one of his companions should accuse him of seducing the wire of his recend would not send a onlet tarough he heart of his accuser. No: there are no coarse and vulgar voluptuaries, however much they may leed at heart of his accuser. No: there are no coarse and vulgar voluptuaries, however much they may leed at heerty to run those who are not confided to their care, who will ever tolerate any such carg: as this that you are asked to justify here by your verdict, and your verdict for six cents is as bad as for \$100,000. There are no qualifying circumstances about it. We may consider ourselves prepared now to look at the question of circum-tantial evidence, which may be originated to the case of the People against Bennet, setting forth the nature of circumstances of lewd intercourse, parties at a tayern have been found to be locked up in a room, way there is circumstantial evidence which justifies tout in tols section the act of adultery may have occurred. But all agree that when there is be circumstantial evidence which justifies tout in tols section the act of adultery may have occurred. But all agree that when there is be circumstantial evidence which justifies tout in the section, but the power of the law upon Joseph Richards, and make him come here and regret that he could not tell more every the purpose of the propage that when there is no circumstantial evidence which justifies to at a seven o'clock in the morning, the state the first him on a papers uospital lying, continue and tide with first people,

what he saw, mut he regrets to say that unless he is suffered to tell what he had heard from other people about other matters, what he saw would be of he consequence. The law don't allow anybody to state what they had heard, and the poor man says:—"Well, now I am here, and I am here for something, and realty, I susil make a foot of myself for coming here and saying nothing, unless I am allowed to state the circumstances that made me think there was something in it." Now, that is the first test of the weight and power there wasn't anything. Mr. Evarts and that is there wasn't anything. Mr. Evarts then briefly referred to Richards' testimony to the effect that on one occasion he suddenly entered the parior in Thinon's house and saw Mrs. Thiton, with a flushed lace, moving away from Mr. Beecher. How did that strike kienards' asked Mr. Evarts Why, he went in, kiesed his sixter, shock hands with Mr. Beecher, talked with him and then went of about his pussiness. Evidently it had not made much impression on Richards. He never thought it worth while to mention the circumstance to he lister—his only sister—he her only brother, and heir mother a widow. Richards' conduct was suce that I am not enabled to apply an adjective to it. It never happened before, I don't think after his example it will ever happen again.

The Court then, at sive minutes past four P. M., adjourned until to-day at eleven A. M.

FIRE IN WESTCHESTER.

Shortly after one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a havioft over the stables Briggs & McTurk, at Williamsbridge, Westchester county, which resulted in a less of property variously estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000 The flames were first discovered by Officer Brady, of the Tremont police, who lost no time in causing an alarm to be sent out. Before the arrival of two engines and a truck from Morrisania, however, the fire from the burning stable had communicated with an adjoining gro cery store, also owned by Briggs & McTurk, and which was located the Post Office. The destruc tion of the last mentioned building followed fast on that of the stable, in which four horses were roasted alive. The flames also spread to a three story frame house, owned by a Mrs. Heizleman, and containing a drinking saloon and s butcher's shop on the ground floor, the upper portion being occupied by families. This structure was also completely destroyed, as was also the residence of Mr. J. T. Briggs. Many of those living in the two first-mentioned dwellings narrowly escaped with their lives, Officer Bracy having rescued a married woman occupied rooms over the grocery store, and also a colored man named Albert Morrison, who slept in another part of the building. It should be stated that the Morrisania firemen were doing good service in getting the fire under control when a fire company from the village of Westches-ter arrived on the ground and insisted on exingulating the flames themselves, as the service in getting the fire under control when a fire company from the village of Westchester arrived on the ground and insisted on extinguishing the flames inemselves, as the locality was within the limits of their town, when, in order to avoid a fight, the Morri-ania engine companies withdraw. The Westchester men succeptable paid their respects to a barrier of wisker which has been rescued from the dames, and eventually an ensine from Mount Vernon was sent or ister in the day to extinguish the smouldering embers. There was a partial insurance on the property destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known. Officer Brady successed in saving the mail matter.

FIRE IN A COAL VESSEL.

Fire broke out yesterday in the coal boat Cape May, lying at the Hoboken docks, and for a time much excitement prevated in consequence of the hundreds of vessels close by and the combustible materials on the docks. The names were subdued after considerable exection, the boat being scut-tied. There is no locality where more precaution against fire seems to be needed than in the vicinity of the Hooken coal docks. The fire in this case was caused by the upsetting of a tar pot.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

THE RECEIVER AT WORK AND THE INVENTORY OF THE ROAD THAT IS BEING PREPARED.

There were no new developments in the affairs of the Eric Railway yesterday, and even Wall street seemed to have come to the conclusion toal the best thing to do under the present situation or affairs was to keep quiet and, Micawber like, wait for something startling to turn up. It is highly improbable, nowever, that anything startling will occur for some time to come, and, judging from the good feeling that has been evoked by the appointment of Mr. Jewett as the receives of the road, if anything does take place of a stare ling character, it will not come from any action on the part of the stockholders of Erie or persons interested in the wellare of the road,

Mr. Jewett was at his office yesterday bright and early, and all day long was half pestered to death by visitors from all parts who wanted to "confer" with him about THE BEST WAY TO MANAGE THE BOAD.

But few of the callers were admitted, owing to the extraordinary pressure of business which has so suddenly come upon him since his appointment as receiver. A HERALD reporter who called during the afternoon had a conversation with Mr. Jewett relative to his plans for the luture. Mr. Jewett said ae did not intend, as some people supposed, to make a "big thing" for himself out of his appointment as a receiver. "I am," said he, "under the order which placed the Erie Rail-way under my control, an officer of the Court, and as such lintend to do all that iles in my power for the good of the road. No one who has any interest of a substantial kind in the road will have reason to fear that his property is at all in leopardy by the change that has taken place. I intend, so far as I can, with the assistance of men of ability and who have the interests of the road at heart, to conduct the affairs of the company in such a way that will be commendable." THE REFEREE'S PEES.

In answer to the question as to whether he would draw his salary as president of the road and take fees as receiver also, he said :- "I will

In answer to the question as to whether he would draw his salary as president of the road and take fees as receiver also, he said:—"I will not take both. I am in the anaso of the Gourt, and the Court no douot will do wantever is pest for the road. Under the powers given me as receiver I have the right, I think, to pay the president his salary, his tas I have the right to pay sil the employes of the road. But if the pressuent is paid his salary the receiver will not take any extra allowance. That is a conclusion I have come to and to which I will adhere."

Speaking of his duties as receiver, in reply to certain interrogatories put to him, Mr. Jewett said:—"One of the duties of the receiver is to make an inventory of all the property of the company over which me has control. This inventory will cover everything, and in the case of a company like the Eric Railway it will take some time before it is diashed. The inventory will show what rolling stock the company nas—in lact, everything available in the way of property; but it will not specify the value of any article. It will consist simply of a last of everything, great and small, which, in case of a sale of the road, would come in a articles salable.

"When the receivership will end," said Mr. Jewett, "I do not know. It all depends upon circumstances. As an officer of the Court the receiver has to make a faithful return of all moneys received, of all payments made. Of course, this is a business that the Court cannot, or, rather, will not care to carry on indefinitely.

When the receiver wall be conducted to the cond. It they will come forward and put enough money into the treasury to relieve the company from its emportant the court cannot, or, rather, will not care to carry on be seen forward and put enough money into the treasury should come to the company from its emportant in all powerful. I creditors of the company should come to the conducted when the seed of the receiver will be set aside and the road pastics to the stockholders came forward to the receiver

road. I remember that he was road. I remember that he was appointed re-ceiver by one of the king judges, but I do not think he ever quasided. Whether he got a big or little sum for the matter of being appointed I can-not teil."

There was no flurry in Wall street yesterday over Erie, and the bulls and bears seemed to look upon the change of affairs as a thing long anticipated.

Mr. Jewett yesterday issued the following te

the employes of the Eric Mailway :-

the employes of the Eric Mallway;—
RECRIVER'S ORDER, NO. L.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed Receiver of the Eric Hailway, its branches and leased lines, has this day assumed the control thereof, and of the equipment, material and all other property and assets belonging thereto. All officers, agents and employés will continue in the discharge of their respective duties as heretofore until otherwise ordered.

H. J. JEWETT, Receiver, NEW YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE JERSEY WIFE MURDER.

THE BOY'S TESTIMONY REGARDING HIS MOTHER'S

DRATH. The inquest on the body of Catharine Kence was continued before Coroner Lynch, at Brady Morgue, Jersey City, last evening.
Mr. A. T. Gillen testified that he called at

Kehoe's residence on Priday evening, about nine o'clock, as he wanted to sell the furniture; on going up stairs heard a noise; knocked at the door and found it was locked; Kehoe asked whe was there, but he did not open the door; Kehoe told him to call in the morning.

The boy Peter Kense, nine years of age, was then placed on the stand, and he gave the fol lowing statement, the Coroner declining to put him under oath :-- When my papa came home on Friday night he asked me to take off his shoes; he hit mamma with one of the shoes on the head; he hit mamma with one of the shoes on the head; he then told me to go out and play; I went out and stayed about half an hour; woen I came back mamma was dead on the lounge; paps sent me out for water to wass her; when he washed her face and head he put her to bed; when I gut once from playing I asked mamma how she felt and she made no answer; when paps struck her with his snoe sae was sitting on the lounge and he knocked her down with the blow; he struck ner with the heel of his boot on the back of the head; mamma asked me to take off her shoes and then soe died; at the time paps first struck mamma she was sitting on the rocking chair with the oady and she gave the bady to me and went and sat on the lounge; paps and I washed her; thore was clood off the floor and on the lounge; the blood came from the back of her head. The boy was so confuse! I his statements that he was excused from testifying surther.

mis statements that he was exceeded the ming urther.

Miss Catuarine Laine testified that one day hast July she saw Kedoe strike his wile with a stock on the head; the same day he burned her on the arm with a hot horsesnoe.

The inquest was then adjourned. The case was taken up by the Grand Jury yesterday.

THE SHERIDAN MURDER.

The trial of Joseph Doyle for the murder of Philip Sheridan was called in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Jersey City, yesterday, Abbett, counsel for the defence, asked for a post-ponement, and, with the consent of the District Actorney the case was postponed till the 7th of July, owing to the engagement of Julye Knapp at the session of the Supreme Court in Treaton.

THE HORSESHOE MURDER

Coroner Kessler held an inquest yesterday is the case of John Blake, who was killed on the 2613 of April by Thomas Boylan, of No. 205 West Por